## ARBOR DAY

A Symposium on the History, Significance and Practical Results of Nebraska's Tree Planting Festival. 36 36 36 36 36

has passed since Arbor day was founded. Born of the necessities of the state, its beneficent influence has overleaped the bound- | Oaries of Nebraska. The practical lesson it inculeates has taken a firm hold in popular sentiment throughout the union and is nourished and strengthened by each recurring an-

It is peculiarly fitting on the eve of Nebraska's holiday that the author of the beautiful tree planting festival, the men who have encouraged the good work year after year, and those now diligently teachsentiments appropriate to Arbor day, reviewing its history, recounting the benefits shown by experience, and impressing general observance. As a means of conveying the greatest good to the greatest number. The Ree takes pleasure in present ing the following letters on the subject of Arbor day:

#### HON. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRE-TARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9 .- In these days of tree destruction it may be well, on the anniversary referred to, to reproduce Matthew Arnold's sonnet, "On the Site of a Mulberry Tree." It has not been published in any of his works since 1881: ON THE SITE OF A MULBERRY TREE.

(Planted by William Shakespeare; felled by the Rev. E. Gastrell.)

This tree, here fall'n, no common birth or death
Shared with its kind. The world's enfranchised son,
Who found the trees of life and knowledge one, Here set it, frailer than his laurel-wreath. Shall not the wretch whose hand it fell

Rank also singly—the supreme unhung?
Lo! murdered Turpin pleading, with black tongue.
This viler thief's unsuffocated breath!

We'll search thy glossary, Shakespeare!
whence almost,
And whence alone, some name shall be reveal'd For this deaf drudge, to whom no length

of ears
Sufficed to catch the music of the spheres;
Whose soul is carrion now—too mean to
yield
Some tailor's ninth allotment of a ghost.
(Stratford-on-Aven.)

The "Poet's Tree" has been described as growing over the tomb of Tan-Sein, who was a musician in the gorgeous court of Mohammed-Akbar. And the legend of that tree is, that whoever chews a left therefrom will be inspired with a divine melody of voice and verse.
In his Lalla-Rookh, Moore says:

"His voice was as sweet as if he had chewed the leaves of that enchanted tree which grows over the tomb of the musician

Tan-Sein."

That Matthew Arnold may have been a partaker of that foliage, one may readily partaker of that foliage, one may readily partaker of that foliage, one may readily partaker of that foliage. conclude from reading the sonnet above. In any event, the citizens of the Tree Planters' State, who have materially changed the face of the plains, which stretch from the west back of the Missouri to the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, from the monotony of the prairie to the variegated grove, will heartly endorse the sentiments expressed by Arnold as to the one who out down the mulberry tree which had been planted by Shakespeare.

Floping that Arbor day may be zealously.

instructively and usefully celebrated on April 22, 1896, I remain, very faithfully yours, J. STERLING MORTON.

HON, SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

Governor of Nebraska.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, LINCOLN Neb., April 15. - Arbor day is a Nebraska institution. Here ft had its origin, and I trust that Nebraskans will continue as heretofore to take the lead in its proper

observance. The perpetuation of the day

becomes a matter of state pride. The continued indiscriminate devastation of the forests of this country threatens us with a forest famine, such as confronted several of the nations of Europe years ago, and caused the passage of rigorous laws against the destruction of trees. So extensive were the forests of our country that the early settlers were compelled to clear off the timber to secure ground for cultivation, and the supply of timber was considered inexhaustible. Yet the United States is importing logs, lumber and wood in the form of manufactured articles. The time has now arrived when concerted action must be taken by the people of this country for the preservation of the forests which remain, and for the systematic planting and cultivation of the more valuable varieties of our native trees. The prairie lands of Nebraska and other western states are especially in need of a growth of timber which becomes early of great value commercially, as well as a break against hot winds, a protection from

wintry blasts and a preserver of moisture. To my mind the greatest good derived from observation of Arbor day is the inculcation In the minds of the youth of the necessity for the planting and care of forest trees. Let them learn to plant trees, not for the present generation alone, but for "genera-tions yet unborn who are waiting in the great mysterious darkness of the speechloss

ays which shall be."
The beneficent influence of timber culture and tree preservation is recognized and en-couraged by all our people.

Much good has already been accomplished

by the practical manner in which the citi which has resulted annually in the planting of millions of trees. The lines of dark green caused by the natural timber growing along the numerous winding streams coursing from the mountains to the east have been many instances preserved from wanton

Prairie fires, so destructive in their char-Prairie fires, so destructive in their char-acter to the tender growing bushes that will in time, if properly cared for, make stately trees, have by the precautionary measures of the citizens been prevented from annually sweeping over the prairies, leaving nothing but blackness and death in their tracks. Where once were stretches of unbroken prairie, as far as the eye could reach, now exists in many parts of the state upon almost every quarter section of land and in bewildering profusion large groves of timber planted and cultivated by the hand of man, whose tops are higher than the church spires in neighboring villages, and which give to the landscape a beauty never before known, as well as pleasure and comfort to the people. This has all been accom-plished in the last quarter of a century.

with this picture before us, may we not hope that a few decades hence Nebraska's rolling prairies and valley lands will be producing mammeth yields of every variety of agricultural products which can be grown in this climate, 'wile the tracts of less valuable land in every part of the state will be densely covered with forest trees, ameliorating the climate, tempering the winds and making the hills and valleys at-

A quarter of a century, lacking one year, | tractive and more desirable for homes of the people than any other spot on earth, SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

> HON. ROBERT W. FURNAS, Secretary State Board of Agri-

BROWNVILLE, Neb., April 9 .- Concerning 'Arbor day" and responding to your query: 'How and why the proclamation of 1874 was issued ?"

By action of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculutre at its annual meeting held at Lincoln, January, 1872, Arbor day was Inaugurated, the day then named, "second Wednesday in April of each year." Of course, there was no authority requiring its observance. However, during that year, as well as 1873, it was largely observed. The thought was entertained, and expressed by the State Board of Agriculture, that if at least semi-official recognition could be given the day, it would materially sid the original design, and secure more extensive tree planting. I was at that time honored with the office of governor, and in full accord with the enterprise. Therefore, willingly consented to issue a proclamation requesting the people of the state to observe the day and devote it to tree planting. The following is a true copy of the proclamation then issued

Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Nebraska.

ARBOR DAY.

Whereas, The Nebraska State Board o Agriculture, at its January meeting, 1874, dopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the second Wednesday of April of each year be and the same is hereby dedicated, and set apart as

NA ARABARA ARABARA ARABARA ARABARA ARABARA

Arbor Day Proclamation.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

By legislative enactment, the 22d day of April of

each year is designated as a holiday, to be known as

Arbor Day. In conformity with this wise provision I would

earnestly recommend to all citizens of the state that Wed-

nesday, April 22, 1896, be devoted to the planting of trees,

shrubs and vines on the highways, public grounds and

private property, to the end that the landscape may be

rendered more attractive, the climate ameliorated and the

cultivation of timber for the beneficial use, comfort and

convenience of the present and future generations encour-

aged. No greater service to this state can be at this

time performed by a Nebraska citizen than by devoting

at least one day of every year to the planting and cultivation of trees upon the broad prairies and fertile valley

boriculture, which had its birth in Nebraska, has now

grown to be national in its character, and it is to be hoped

that the commendable spirit which prompted Nebraska to

favorable to tree planting in our state has been entrusted

to the public schools, and nobly have both teachers and

scholars performed this important duty. In the early

history of our country, pioneers settled in the forests and

cleared away the timber in order to make room for fields

of grain. The work of devastating the forests has gone

steadily on for years, until there is now urgent need for

united efforts in all sections of the country for the plant-

ing of trees. It is well and fitting that this necessity for

tree-preservation to take the place of tree-destruction be

instilled in the minds of the youth, and to that end I

would urge the importance of a continuation of the appro-

priate exercises which have heretofore characterized this

name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state

Done at Lincoln, the capital of the state, this Eighth

hundred and ninety-six, of the state the thirtieth and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor.

has greater reason for pride in this annua

festival than has Nebraska. We alone can

claim its origin. It would be strange, in-

deed, if, after it has taken the country by

storm, it were not celebrated with renewed

enthusiasm year by year in the state of its

birth. Other states have approved of the

wise enactment, in which ours led the way,

until it has become a national observance,

but our legislators have wisely settled upon

Nebraska the honor of its origin by giving it the name "Tree Planters" State."

Nor has any one of these forty-six states and territories greater reason to encourage Arbor day from considerations of utility. Nowhere else has such an increase in the

forest ereas resulted from the observance

the day. In no other state have the problems of rainfail and irrigation been more promi-nent in late years than in Nebraska, and science has demonstrated few facts more

clearly by observation and reason than the intimate cause and effect relation between

forests and rainfall.

As already suggested above, the Arbor day idea combines two elements, utility and sentiment. In its carliest origin the former predominated. The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture set apart a definite day in 1872 and offered premiums for the proper planting of the greatest number of trees. More than 1,000,000 trees were planted on the day assigned. The successful establishment

day assigned. The successful establishment of the holiday commended it at once to the

people of other states, and it was scon adopted successively by Kansas, Iowa, Michi-gan. Minnesota and Ohio.

study of plants, trees, flowers and fruits.

forests and rainfall.

J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.

observance of the day in the public schools of the state.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my

day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

of Nebraska.

and twentieth.

By the Governor:

that the agriculturists of Nebraska be re-

quested to petition the legislature to make said Arbor day a legal holiday. That until

so made a holiday the governor be requested to call attention to said "Arbor day," by

proclamation, and request the whole people of the state to observe it by planting forest,

fruit, or ornamental trees.

And, Whereas, I have been officially notified by the president of said board, and by

him requested to comply therewith,
Now, therefore, I Robert W. Furnas, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby
publicly proclaim the aforesaid transactions
of the State Board of Agriculture, and both

respectfully and urgently recommend that the day designated, viz.: the 8th day of April, 1874, he observed by the people of this state, as desired and expressed in the reso-

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set

By the governor: JOHN J. GOSPER, Secretary of State.

This was the first Arbor day proclamation assued in Nebraska-or in the world so far

as known.

Afterward, at the session of 1885, an act

was passed by the Nebraska legislature designating "April 22 of each year as Arbor day," done in honor of Hon. J. Sterling Mor-

ten, its author, that being his birthday, and making it one of the legal holidays of the

No observance ever sprang into existence

so rapidly, favorably, permanently, and now so near universal throughout the whole civilized

world as that of "Arbor day." It originated less than a quarter of a century since and has been adopted, in some form or other, in all the states and territories of this union, and in nearly all foreign civilized countries.

my hand and caused the great scal of the state of Nebraska to be affixed on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT W. FURNAS.

lution herein referred to

(Seal.)

take the initiative in this salutary movement will ever

continue to characterize the observance of the day.

The observance of a day especially devoted to ar-

By common consent, the cultivation of a sentiment

retreat, such rest, shelter, protection? This characteristic alone makes it worthy of a permanent place in our civilization. Its economic worth, because of its usefulness among all classes of people, commends

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER.

HON, CHARLES H. SLOAN,

CONTRIBUTIONS

GOVERNOR SILAS A. HOLCOMB,

HON. ROBERT W. FURNAS,

HON. H. R. CORDETT.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON,

ness among all classes of people, commends it with equal force.

Its origin was prompted by a desire to ward off the rigorous winds of northwestern prairies and to supply fuel as well. Its accomplishments in this respect are airoady beyond pecuniary computation. Through the instrumentality of its observance in Newscatter was a many thousands of agrees hitherto braska many thousands of acres hitherto bleak, worthless, undesirable prairie lands have been clad with millions of trees, thus converting them into valued forest groves, fruitful orchards, prosperous homes, with happy people as occupants. A great com-monwealth has been built on the founda-tion "Arbor day," and within the recollection of those who participated in "laying the

The influence of tree planting on the western prairies, influencing climate conditions for good, is found to be next to incalculable -retaining moisture and breaking the force of sweeping winds. Growing out of this climatic resultion is the greater result of

increased crop products.

Records show the number of trees planted in Nebraska since the inauguration of "Arbor day" running into billions. Instances are also on record where the earlier planted and more rapid growing varieties of trees which were used have been already converted into sawed lumber, of which residences and other buildings have been constructed. ROBERT W. FURNAS.

HON. H. R. CORRETT. State Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. LINCOLN, April 14 .- Since Arbor day was born in Nebraska twenty-four years ago, forty-six states and territories have adopted 'Arbor day" for the state of Nebraska, and this vernal festival, and not one of these

LINCOLN, April 8, 1896.

has taught the wisdom of planning and working in the present for results far in the future, and it has suggested the pleasure that comes from contributing to the happiness

of others.

"Enriching the School Course" is the favorite theme of the great educators of today. The surest way, to do this in every school is to secure a personal hold upon the pupils, to increase their pride and interest in the school, and to awaken earnest desired to the pupils of the school, and to awaken earnest desired to the school and the school awaken earnest desired to the school awaken e sires for improvement, in scholarship and character. The special exercises of Arbor day, righty used, afford the thoughful and earnest teacher admirable opportunities for enriching the school course in this most fruitful and enduring way.

Arbor day ought to increase popular prac-tical knowledge in regard to trees. The trees ought not to be forgotten as soon as the have been sung and the poetry re It will fall of its most importan practical purpose if upon its next annual return it is found that the trees planted the year before were poorly selected, carelessly planted, or allowed to perish by sub-sequent neglect. The thing of first im-portance is to see that whatever instruction is given should be thoroughly accurate and reliable and especially adapted to conditions in our own state, and plain, practical directions for the selection, planting and care of trees were given prominent place in the Arbor day leaflet issued this year by the state superintendent for the schools of Ne-braska, prepared by a man thoroughly qualified by taste, training and experience to give useful and helpful suggestions upon this subject. H. R. CORBETT.

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER,

SEYMOUR PARK, April 17, 1896 .- Complying with your request for a short contribution to an Arbor Day symposium, in which I am to be in the excellent company of Secretary Morton, Governor Furnas, and other eminent tree-planters of the state, I do not know how to better introduce the subject than to recall a personal chapter of the history of tree-culture in this new land. It began with two men in our county of Douglas about forty years ago, without the aid of newspapers, or the literature and laws of the men who have since become famous as advocates of tree-planting on this treeless domain. The names of these men are the late Joel T. Griffin, the Michigan farmer whose grand old "Griffin's Grove" of black walnut maples and other trees will stand walnut maples. as advocates of tree-planting on this treeless domain. The names of these men are the late Joel T. Griffin, the Michigan farmer whose grand old "Griffin's Grove" of black walnut, maples, and other trees, still stand as his fitting monument, and the late James Pickard, whose sons live in the presence, and enjoy the shade and beauty of the splendid black walnut, maples and cottonwoods, which are Mr. Henry Ruser's sole warrant for giving the name of park to the place which bears his name. Mr. Griffin and Mr. Pickard were plain men, simple farmers, practical side of the question planting trees. Every seasonable day planting trees. Every seasonable day in the year for tree-culture, as well as for tree-planting, was an Arbor Day to them, and the result has been of inestimable advantage to the properties upon which they bestowed their thoughtful labors, as well as an instructive example to those who have followed them in after years. That so many of these people did not plant the many of these people did not plant the harder and more valuable woods along side of the cottonwood, after the wise example of Messrs. Griffin and Pickard, is to be regretted. Having already intimated a difegretted. Having already intimated a dif-ecence between tree-planting and tree-culture, I will close what I have to say upon the subject by a brief consideration of it. It is an easy thing to plant a young tree. It is not so easy a thing to cultivate it after it is planted. I mean by the cultivation of the young tree the making and safeguard-ing of those provisions and conditions in planting which shall not only secure its fu-ture life, but also a reasonable certainty of its healthful, vigorous and rapid growth. To dig a small, narrow hole in a spot of hard, lumpy soil and jam dry dirt down over a tender and delicate tree plant is a very cheap and simple business, and likewise a very damaging and disappointing one to the careless or ignorant tree-planter. This is not intelligent tree-planting and it is in no proper sense tree culture. In real truth, wise tree culture largely begins and ends with the act of planting, when ample room for the rootlets of the young and tender tree plant, pulverized soil and proper preparation precede the ingroduction of it to its mother earth. Forest trees, in their babyhood, let it be understood, have as hard a combat with hostile elements that menace them as the fruit tree has, and is equally the careless or ignorant tree-planter. This them as the fruit tree has, and is equally sensitive and responsive to proper handling and careful culture. Arbor day, all honor and thanks to the Nebraska Columbus who discovered and christened it, has been a great power for good, but it has been so mainly, I think, by reminding the people of the importance of forestry to individuals and to the country. Some doubt arises as to the complete success of tree planting carni-vals and rivalries in our own state in its wholesale celebration. No data are obtainable upon which a certain judgment on the believed, however, that where efforts have been directed in counties and districts to see which could plant the greater number of see which could plant the greater number of trees in a single day the vital matter of method has been inevitably neglected and success in producing healthy, sound and growing trees has not been as uniform and general as it might have been. All living trees are not good trees. A sickly, disabled or half-living tree is worse than a dead tree. A tree in the full strength of maturity and vital force it a miracle and a peem in itself. vital force is a miracle and a poem in itself. It receives the encomiums alike of the orator, the philosopher, the poet and the sage as a crowning factor in God's wonderful economies, as a "thing of beauty and a joy forever" to the human race. Poets breather their loftlest scattiments and touch the ten-derest chords of the human heart, and orators achieve some of their most impressive flights the inspiration of the God-given trees, which charm the souls of men, chasten the storm and furnish the reservoirs upon which the existence of rivulet, lake and ocean, and all animal and vegetable life largely depends.
All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is and God the soul.
GEORGE L. MILLER.

HON. CHARLES H. SLOAN,

State Senator.

GENEVA, Neb., April 16.-To the Editor of The Bee: You ask me how and why my resolution making "The Tree Planters' State," the official popular designation of Nebraska, came to be adopted by the legislature. I think the best way I can comply with the request is to refer to my remarks made before the senate at the time the

matter was pending. The preamble and resolution read as fol-

"A joint resolution to designate Nebraska in a popular sense 'The Tree Planters'

Whereas, The state of Nebraska has heretofore, in a popular sense, been desig-nated by names not in harmony with its history, industry or ambition; and "Whereas, The state of Nebraska is pre-

minently a tree planting state; and "Whereas, Numerous, worthy and honorable state organizations have by resolution designated Nebraska as "The Tree Planters' State;" therefore, be it, "Resolved by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, That Nebraska shall hereafter,

in a popular sense, be known and referred to as the 'Tree Planters' State.'

When the resolution came up for con-sideration Mr. Sloan, in its advocacy, spoke,

in part, as follows: 211
"In support of this resolution I have no hard and heavy business reason to urge. Its adoption may not save a dollar of Nebraska

adoption may not save a deliar of Nebraska revenue or set in metion a single spindle. Neither can I summen to its support the sharp, incisive thrust of political debate, for should it prevail it would not intensify the defeat of populism or emphasize republican success. It would not be opposed by a Van Wyck or Holcomb, a Miller or Morton, a Furnas or Thurston. Its claims for support are largely sentimental and educative. Based upon sentiment, it indicates a proper state pride and a becoming self-respect in its legislature saying that this splendid state of tree-dotted plains shall be popularly known as the home of the 'tree planters' rather than the bivouse of the 'tree planters' rather than the bivouse of the 'tree planters' rather than the consultationally it is designed to inculcate the duty and necessity for Nebraskans to-troduce by labor that of which nature was to them least lavish.

Dorting these who are dependent upon them. Thanks to the compulsory insurance law the families of those who were killed were in a great measure provided for and very few became dependent upon charity, but those who were injured received no other form of relief when it was needed.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable romedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and redical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or remainer. gan. Minnesota and Ohio.

In Ohio the day took on a new character. To this state is to be credited the aspect of Arbor day which has caused its most rapid spread through the country. It was made a school holiday. Teachers and pupils were invited and urged to observe it. Scientific and historical and aentimental ideas were combined with those of utility and thus a literary aspect and a greater interest were given to the annual tree planting festival. Through these celebrations Arbor day has come to have a value in the culture of the child as well as in the culture of trees. It has awakened an interest in the attractive study of plants, trees, flowers and fruits. It

Pioneer association, whose mem-composed of those hardy, upright Powers block, Rochester, N. Y.

territorial characters whose names, in nature's course, must soon be sweetest m ories, in convention, christened this state The Tree Planters' State' and we should be

slow to reject the name the fathers give us. "The State Historical society, whose mission it is to preserve to posterity the rec-ord of Nebraska men, industry, art and events, has by resolution decided that the name here proposed shall be the popular designation of Nebraska.

"The State Board of Agriculture, perhaps the first state organization in point of prac-tical importance, has examined this proposed popular title and formally pronounced good,

"The State Dairymen's association that has accomplished so much in the interests of Ne-braska's second product has by resolution sanctioned the proposed sobriquet.

'The State Horicultural association, that is replacing the buffalo grass and mage brush

with the apple, berry and vine, has taken "But a week ago the State Live Stock and

Breeders' association fell in line with this movement and approved the name. "The State Press association has likewise formally ratified the choice of the other or-ganizations and its members in their columns of editorial wisdom, regardless of party, are favoring this resolution.
"In view of these precedents, I deem it not

In view of these precedents, I deem it not beneath the dignity nor beyond the legiti-mate scope of the duties of this honorable senate and house of representatives and his excellency, the governor, with all the solemnity of the law-making machinery, to confirm the acts of these excellent organizations by legally declaring this 'The Tree Planters'

"The name of a sister state was by legis-lative enactment pronounced Arkan-Saw. Other states have in a like manner adopted names and symbols suggestive of their am-bition and apparent destinles. And why may not Nebraska by legislative authority don't he undeserved stigmas of 'Coyote' and 'Bug Eater' and don the suggestive appellation 'Tree Planters' in line with the ambi-tion of Nebraska busbandmen to replace the arid plains with alternate fields and groves, that the comfort of men may be assured by cooling the breezes of summer and temperexample has given an arbustive character to our hitherto naked plains. But the smit-ing blasts that came from the southwest in 1894's well remembered summer has stricken many a fair tree and blighted many a beauti-ful grove. In the pits from which the dead shall be removed living trees should be shall, be removed living trees should be planted and cared. I urge the passage of this resolution, believing that it may to a limited extent stimulate our citizens to plant where best their qualities may be plant where best their quanties may be shown and utilized the pine of symmetry, the maple of beauty, the cedar of pride, the apple of abundance, the willow of sadness, the acacia of remembrance, the ash of en-durance, the oak of strength and the elm of grandeur, all of whose many blending senti-ments and uses will add to the wealth and beauty of the state and the enjoyment and beauty of the state and the enjoyment and

comfort of its citizens.
"I trust that upon roll call there will be no dissenting voice and thus baptize anew Nebraska with a name worthy her highest industrial hope and she, moving on to her manifest destiny, shall recognize as her best citizen the man who shall cause a tree to row where only a blade of buffalo grass has

The joint resolution passed the senate with the joint resolution passed the senate with but one dissenting vote, that of Dale of Harlan. There was but one dissenting vote in the house—Guthrie of Nuckolls. It was approved by the governor April 4, 1895.

CHARLES H. SLOAN.

ARBOR DAY.

Written for The Sunday Bee.
To plant a tree-perchance beneath its shade
A burden sore and heavy shall be laid,
A cross by crucity or blunders made,
In years to be.

To plant a tree-perhaps its murmuring May whisper comfort to some heart that grieves; is present thought a future good achieves; These things may be. Thus

To plant a tree—sometime a little child May sleep as if a tender mother smiled Beneath these budding branches, undefiled; Sweet rest to thee!

To plant a tree-oh, lovers, may your feet Bear you, with rapturous joy, sometime, to meet The dearest life your own shall ever greet Beneath this tree.

To plant a tree-bring peace and hope and sleep To human hearts that smile and souls that weep;
Be broad and high and full of love, but keep
No thought of me.

—Belle Willey Gue. Winside, Neb.

Every man should read the advertisement of Thos. Slater on page 11 of this paper. LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The iron output of Michigan is 9,000,000 ons a year. India has five woolen mills, all of which

ave a large trade. Johannesburg compositors won their de-mand for 1 shilling 5 pence per 1,000, and 2 hillings 6 pence for overtime.

The world's labor congress meets in London the last week in July. Organizations of all countries will be represented. Minnesota's labor commissioner is weeding

out children under 16 years of age employed n stores and as telegraph messengers. Switzerland, a pure democratic form vernment, has had but 306 strikes in hirty-five years, and of these ten ockouts.

When it affiliated with the American Federation of Labor last August the American Agents' association had a membership of 800; now it has 12,000.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in 1881 and now has a member-ship of nearly 700,000, which is far above the high water mark of the Knights of

A hotel is to be put up in New York by D. O. Mills, the multimillionaire, for the accommodation of men only, and especially for workingmen. It is to contain 1,500 rooms, and is to be well furnished and well kept in

every respect. Twenty cents a day is to be the rent of a room and 10 cents the price of a meal. The "Iron Age's" figures show an increase

in the weekly capacity of the furnaces in operation on April 1, as compared with the beginning of March. November 1, 1895, the fron output reached its maximum, which was November 1,.1895, 217,306 tons a week, and ever since ther a decline has been under way except at the present time. March 1, 1896, the weekly production of the furnaces was 189,583, and on April 1 it was 190,281.

Germany requires workingmen to insure

themselves against becoming a burden upon the public when aged or disabled, and an agitation is now in progress for the extention of the law to include provision against acci-dents. Last year there were 264.130 acci-dents in Germany. Counting the population of the empire as 50,000,000, this means that one person in every 200 was injured in some manner more or less seriously. Over 9,000 manner more or less ceriously. were killed outright or fatally wounded.
From October 1, 1895, to December 31, 1894,
39,000 workmen in Germany lost their
lives in consequence of accidents, 183,652
were totally crippled and made helpless for life, while 1,231,086 were so disabled as to prevent them from earning wages and supporting those who are dependent upon them. Thanks to the compulsory insurance law the families of those who were killed were in a

"The action here proposed is not without distinguished and worthy precedents. The Nebraska Pioneer association, whose membership is composed of these whose membership is composed of the composed

the Spring.

DOINGS OF THE OMAHA CAMERA CLUB

perlences Which Attend the Footsteps of Devotees to the Art of Photography.

When daffodils begin to peer,
With, heigh! the doxy over the dale—
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year.
For the red blood reigns in the winter's
pale.

So rang a certain "snapper-up of uncondered trifles," who roamed and robbed some centuries ago among the lanes that go down to the coasts of Bohemia. As the daffod! is among the earliest of flowers, and as "the doxy over the dale" is supposed to exert her most powerful influence in the season who "a livelier irls changes on the burnished dove," the spring is by common consent accepted as "the sweet o' the year," and among the adherents to that view none are more earnest and persistent than the army of workers with camera and dry plate. Despised and rejected of men though they may be and surely are at some stage of their artistic career, the amateur photographers, in whose ranks should be included only those who have conquered the technical difficulties which beset the pathway of the beginner, are an ever increasing swarm, out of which comes every year a more considerable contribution to the science, art and literature of photography than is supplied by all the pro-

fessivals engaged in its practice.
It is natural that the spring, which starts the sap to running in the trees and the vital current to bounding in the veins of men, should stimulate an interest in this, of all outdoor sports the kindlest and most fruitful in appeals to the artistic sense.

The man, woman, boy or girl who feels the first loanings toward the pictorial art has probably been drawn thereto either by the seductions of printed advertisements or by the precept and example of friends. Those who come in as a result of reading magazines, are apt, unless they are sustained by zeal born of genius, to stick in the slough o zeal born of genius, to stick in starting point despond, which lies near the starting point despond, who "press the button" with of beginners who "press the button" wit childlike faith that a miracle in the way of doing the rest" will be wrought in their the case of these button-preseers, who snap and press and push right merrily, by day and by night, in sunshine and cloud, nobody can "do the rest," because there is no rest. Wherefore, having acquired by purchase, gift Wherefore, having acquired by purchase, gffi or barter, a detective camera of one of the many excellent makes, to the number of some dozens, the merits of which the reading public is never allowed to lose sight of for very long, and having snapped off, or otherwise exposed the roll of films which accompanies the instrument, as fast as may be, the novice is apt to hie him (or her, of course), to some professional, with a petition

course), to some professional, with a petition that his films be developed forthwith. No that his hims be developed forthwith. Now there are few nuisances which your profes-sional deems more pestilential than your average button-pressing beginner, and the reason is that out of a roli of sixty or 100 films upon which the button has been pressed such a one, it is the greatest luck in by such a one, it is the greates of double the world if nine-tenths, because of double exposures, non-exposures, distortions of perspective, imperfect focus and a thousand and spective, imperfect focus and a thousand and one things thereto, are not failures beyond the ability of any manipulator to rescue. Then the amateur, naturally confident of his own skill in the use of the button, is apt to think very small things of the professional, and in many cases he is right in so thinking. Some of the professionals, knowing nothing of films, and not desiring the patronage of amateurs, have the grace to confess their state of mind; others go in boldly, cast the whole batch of negatives into one developing trap, and generally sucinto one developing trap, and generally suctures which have escaped his own depredaroll-call of negatives, which come back to the eager taker, is of such a nature as per-manently to embitter his mind against the theory and practice of photography, and perchance to make of him a misanthrope for for convenience—she will do quite as well) takes up the pastime under the guidance of a friend whose experience fits him to guide On the other hand, if a friend whose experience his an a guarantee uncertain footsteps through the mazy beginnings, the novice is apt to pick out a camera fitted for glass plates, and if the friend's advice is worth having he will select on his vice is worth having he will select on his recommendation an instrument which, like Laerte's habit, is costly as his purse can buy. He will, perhaps, not appreciate fully the value of a good lens at first, but wisdom on this point will be added to him as he advances, as he is pretty sure to do under this system. As by the other method only a firm purpose and great natural aptitude can bring purpose and great natural apittude can bring him to success, so by this nothing but an utter lack of interest can prevent his ultimate triumph. He will probably read dili-gently in the photographic journals, learn gently in the photographic journals, learn about active and non-active light, arrive at a knowledge of shutters and plates, and find out why dark-rooms are to be desired and what effect the rays of the sun have on a sensitive plate. In a word, he will go to work intelligently, disregarding the lying legend of the advertisements, and he will find that by mixing brains with his pho-tography, as the tiresome old artist did with his painting, it is not long before he can be reasonably sure of making a picture which is at least technically correct. If, along with this acquired ability, he has a natural appre-ciation of artistic values, he is in a fair way to become a producer of pictures which, sub-ject to the limitations of photography, shall oustain a relation to the works of painters such as photography itself bears of painting. Such a beginner will do all his own work, so far as may be in every branch of his picture-making. Exposing, developing, painting, toning, mounting, he will do it all, and learn to do it well, instead of giving any of it into the hands of careless or in-competent professionals, who will do it ex-ceedingly iii. He will not try too many ex-periments, at least in the formative period of his career. He will fix on some good developing agent and stick to it until he can make it do within reason, anything he wants it to do; and then the chances are he will stick to it always and never go off into the by-ways and blind alleys into which wander others less steadfast. Likewise he will use one brand of plates until he has exhausted its possibilities in connection with his developer, one printing-out paper, one toning bath. And probably, if he is ambitious for the best results, and desires to associate himself with

others of like tastes, for his improvement and theirs, he will join a camera club. The Omaha Camera club, a link in the chain of similar organizations which girdles the habitable globe, had its beginnings abou three years ago, and has now a membership of about forty men and women. Its apart ments at 1312 Farnam street, consisting o reception room, locker room, dark room tollet room and operating room, are com modious and arranged with a view to con venience and to modern requirements. The operating room has a well arranged north light, and is furnished with all the apparatus in the way of cameras, lenses, backgrounds, screens, chairs and rugs, which is necessary to the equipment of a first class portrait gallery. Here some of the most artistic portrait work ever shown in Omaha has been done by Mr. Harry Sharp and others, and the lantern slides turned out by members of the club will rank with the similar production of any amateurs in the land. A large and well appointed dark room contains a per manent fixing-bath and washing box, besides trays and graduates for the use of members The rooms are in charge of Miss Millie Kemp, a competent retoucher, who does all work for the club as well as a considerable amount from outside sources.

ness are monthly, but there are many and methods. The fortnightly and the cor the past winter have been enjoyable and in-structive and have served to introduce the club and its purposes to many nonmembers. Beginners are received with cordial hospi-tality, there is always advice and encouragement to be had from the "old hands" for the asking, and the air of good-fellowship, which is inseparable from the haunts of those who

WITH CAMERA AND PLATE | are banded together for a single purpose, is very apparent here.

The officers for the current year are; J. Laurie Wallace, president; E. C. Brownlee, first vice president; G. F. Epeneter, second vice president; W. F. Durnall, secretary, and J. W. Newleyn, treaspress, Any one of the second vice president; W. F. Durnall, secretary, and J. W. Newleyn, treaspress, Any one of the second vice president of the second vice president; W. F. Durnall, secretary, and J. W. Newleyn, treaspress, Any one of the second vice president vice president of the second vice president vice president vice president vi J. W. Newlean, treasurer. Any one of these will go out of his way to give information concerning the club to any who may want it. and if they forget any essential point in the exposition it is probable that one of the following enthusiasts can supply it: George Paterson, Dr. C. W. Hayes, Miss Fannie Arnold, Harry Sharp, Miss Pratt, Miss Georgia Sharp, F. M. Richardson, Lafe R.

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person forming the greatest number of words, using the letters contained in the text; "MONON SEED COMPANY." Form as many words as you can, using letters either back-ward or forward, but don't use any letters in the same word more times than it appears in "MONON SEED COMPANY." For example, the words—on, none, see, money, etc. Do not use names of places or persons. The person forming the greatest number of words as above will receive a free trip to Europe, with all expenses paid for a two months' as journ there, or its equivalent in cash, as desired. For the next taxest it we will give a beautiful upright plane valued at \$200. For the next we will give a heautiful upright plane valued at \$200. For the next we will give a high grade safety bicycle, either indies' or gentlemen's, as desired, and for each of the next ten largest lists we will give each an imparted music box. If you are good at word making you can secure a valuable prize, as the Monon Seed Co. Intend giving away hundred special prizes to persons sending them lists containing over twesty-live words. Write your same on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same postpaid with 12 two-cent stumps for our combination package of MONON SEEDS THAT GROW, which includes the latest and most popular combination of flower seeds of endless varieties, also full particulars and rules of contest and distribution of prizes.

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the Port Arthur Land Co, adjoining this important city.

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For all information or pamphiets apply to F. C. HENDERSON, General Manager,

F. C. HENDERSON, General Manager, 204 West 7th St., Kansas City, Mo. 2, H. FIGLEY, Local Manager, Beaumont, Tex. Or H. B. LOWENHJEM, Agent, 2231 Cuming Street, Omaha, Neb.



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#### The regular meetings of t club for busiformal gatherings at frequent intervals for chat, recreation and the comparison of work petitive exhibitions of lantern slides during the past winter have been enjoyable and in